## The party of the same ASHANTEE.

Coomassie Said to Have Surrendered to the British.

King Roffee Calcali, with the Members of the Royal Family, Prisoners.

Sickly Condition of the Victorious Army.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1874.

The Times says a telegraphic despatch was received at Cape Coast Castle on the 28th of January from the expeditionary force announcing that Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, had surrendered to General Sir Garnet Wolseley, and that the King and his family were prisoners.

Sickness in the Ranks of the Victorious

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1874.

The correspondent of the Daily News on the Gold Coast writes, under date of the 29th ult., that there is much sickness among the troops comprising the Ashantee expedition.

Half of the hospital corps are prostrate.

The disease, however, is not of a deadly

# THE BRITISH PRIZE IN AFRICA.

Population, Scenery and Wealth of the Ashantse Territory.

Line of March of the English Invaders-Sir Garnet Wolseley's Strategy-The City of Coomassic in 1817-His Palace, Streets and People-Human Sacrifices.

PRAHSU, ON THE PRAH RIVER, Jan. 8, 1874.

I have just finished reading Bowditch's "Mission to Ashautee," and a more interesting book of travels I have never read. The only fault to be found in it are his exaggerated notions of such scenery as we have passed through on our journey from Cape Coast. I would hardly take it upon me to criticise at this late hour a book so long ago obscured by later volumes on the same subject, except that it has just emerged from obscurity and is so valuable a guide to the country which we are bound for, 'ar surpassing anything that may be written upon Ashantee again. As it is so generally commended, nd as I can heartily join in the commendation, it only remains to be said, as a guide to those who may entertain wrong ideas of the country from its reading, that its scenic descriptions must have been written by a very young man in the flush of derness of tropical vegetation. Such expressions as "enchanting," "grand," "magnificent," tiful," "unrivalled," "extensive area of summits," are entirely out of place in connection with what we have seen. To be literally true, he should have used such strongly contrasting words as "dis "monotonous," "meiancholy," pressing," "gloomy," "fetid," &c. We have seen nothing, as yet, that could be called unless you were to call lofty cottonwoods by that title, and the most extensive areas have been ancient clearings not more than twenty acres in extent. As for anything being magnificent in this dense forested land, where your vision is limited by tall, thick brush and colossal cottonwoods, I can hardly conceive the meaning of such a word in this country. Beautiful" is evidently a misnomer, for nothing can be regarded as beautiful that inspires disgus and nausea; and the expression "unrivalled" could only be used by one who had never seen much of tropical vegetation, though the density of the enthusiastic freshness of language kindled by tropical novelties, there is a wonderful amount of industry manifested in Mr. Bowditch's book, and it has been with the utmost picasure I have taken his book to glean some idea of the country still before us, for

OUR MARCA Crossing the Boosumprah, according to Bow-

ditch, we come to Prahsu, three-quarters of a mile from the river. (This has no existence in 1874, and its site can barely be recognized.)

Kickiwhirri, beyond Prahsu one mile and a haif—

"a larger town, not so regular"-is a collection of old huts, untenanted in 1874. Altobiassee, four miles from Kickiwhirri, a ru-

ined village, insignificant and unpopulated, but

now occupied by us as a port.

Asharaman, or, as we call it, Essiaman, nine miles from Altobiassee, a small village on an eminence, was occupied by a few Ashantee famines January 6, 1874, who, excepting two women, deserted the place on the appearance of Gifford's scouts. The two women, who expected death or were very much astonished when Lord Gifford informed them that if they did not leave

the camp he would make them go.

Akrofroom, tweeve miles beyond Essiaman. Path thither swampy; lorest thick.

Moissee, the furthest town in Assin, eleven miles from Akrofroom, situate at base of three high briss (Adamsi Hills), which are the southern barriers of the Ashantee kingdom.

Ascending a steep a mile and a half in length.

which is very rocky, thence descending and crossing a small river called the Bokmen, noted for the virtue of elequence which its water is supposed to give, and passing through the first Ashantee village edled Quissa-Quisha or Kevisa, we come to an important town called Deompassy, after a march of six miles.

Two miles beyond Doompassy is Tioboso, situate

on a high hill, thence to Datiassoo is seven milest and one mile forther is Dadawassi. Descending a hill and a march of eight miles

Proceeding through Boposo, situate on another high hill, and passing through several unimportant villages we come to Sarrasoo, at a distance of cieven miles from Assiminia.

Crossing the River Dah, a stream sixteen yards wide and four feet deep, a march of six and a half miles brings us to Coomassie, or Kumassi, the

WHAT REMAINS POR ACCOMPLISHMENT. The distance then we have to march before

Prah River to Altobiassiee.

Altobiassiee to Essiaman
Essiaman to Akroiroom
Akroiroom to Moissee (Adansi Hilis)

Moissee to Doompassy
Doompassy to Dadawassi
Dadawassi to Assiminia
Assiminia to Sarrasco.
Barrasco to Coomassie

According to Bowditch, who was at Coomassie on a political mission in 1817, "Kumassi (Coomassie) is built upon the side of a large rocky hill of ironstone. It is insulated by a marsh close to the town northwards and but a narrow stream, half a mile distant from it northwest, and 60 yards broad: close to it northeast, east, southeast and south, and about 100, 20, 70 and 50 yards broad at these points. In many parts the depth, after neavy rains, was ave seet and commonly two. The marsh con-

tains many springs and supplies the town with water, but the exhalation covers the city with a thick for morning and evening, and engenders dysentery. It is a little extraordinary that we never saw a mosquito in Ashantee. I could flud none but bird's-eye views of the city, which were uninteresting, presenting nothing but the thatch of the house. It was encircled by a beautiful forest, which required more time than I could spare and a more expressive pencil to portray. Kumassi is an oblong four miles in circumfurence. Four of the principal streets are half a mile long and from 60 to 100 yards wide. The streets were all named and a superior captain in charge of each. The palace was situated in a long and wide street running through the middle of the town, from which it was snut out by a high wall, terminating at each end at the marsh, when it was discontinued, that being a sufficient boundary. I reckoned twenty-seven streets in all, which I have laid in a ground plan of the town. The small prove at the back of the large market place was called Sanmompone, or the spirit flouse, because the trunks of all the human victims were thrown into it. The blocoy tracks, daily renewed, snowed the various directions trey had been dragged from, and the number of vultures on the trees indicated the extent of the recent sacrifice. The stenct was insupportable, and the visits of panthers nightly.

POPULATION.

"The Ashantees persisted that the population of Rumassi, when collected, was upwards of 100,000. I say when collected, was upwards of 100,000. I say when collected, because the higher class could not support their numerous followers, or the lower their large families in the city, and therefore employed them in plantations, generally within two or three miles of the capital, where their labors not only feed themselves, but supply the wants of their chief, his family and more immediate suite. Perhaps the average resident population of Kumassi is not more than from 12,000 to 15,000.

\*\*The markets were held daily from about eight a street of the support their particular of the population of Kumassi is not more than from 12,000 to 15,000.

15,000.

MARKET.

"The markets were held daily from about eight A.
M. to sunset. The larger contains about sixty stalls or sheds, a small square frame covered with cotton cloth. Among the articles for sale were beef, mutton, wild hog, deer, monkey's flesh, towis, pelts of skin, yams, plantains, corn, sugarcane, rice, peppers, vegetable butter, oranges, papaws, pineapples, bananas, salt and dried fish, large snalls, smoke-dried and stuck in rows on sticks in the form of a herring bone, eggs for fetich, paim wine, rum, pipes, beads, looking glasses, sandals, silk, cotton cloth, powder, small pillows, white and blue cotton thread, calabashes, &c."

Bowditch's account of Commenced and stuck in the same contents of the

Re."
Bowditch's account of Coomassie, as it appeared to him in 1817, will stand very well for it until we see with our own eyes the Coomassie of 1874.

MATERIAL STRENGTH OF THE ENGLISH ALLIANCE.
The rifle brigade has arrived at Barracoa, the first station between nere and Cape Coast, and, to quote an officer's words, "is in a great rage because of detention." The battalion will be kept there for a week longer, owing to failure of transport.

there for a week longer, owing to lailure of transport.

The First West Indians have been also added to the list of carriers between Cape Coast and Dunquah. You must remember, as you pass your judgment upon this glaring mistake of the authorities here, that the detention of the white regiments at the unhealthy stations on the road means much more than delay—it means sickness and mortality—and also remember that to make carriers of West Indian negroes, who are as little capable of standing this climate as white troops are, is to make them nearly all unfit for the active prosecution of the war.

are, is to make them nearly all unit for the active prosecution of the war.

There is another mistake which Sir Garnet is committing, and that is to pay such attention to the road in root after the white regiments have been landed and are beginning to be exposed to the malaria of the climate. He has actually despatched black native regiments in the advance, beyond the Prab, while the work for which an English regiment is a naturally cannot be a such as the s the mainris of the climate. He has actually despatched black institive regiments in the advance, beyond the Prah, while the work for which an English regiment is naturally capable of performing they have been withdrawn from. In such a climate as this, the least the ardent Englishmen are fit for it to be detained mactively at an unhealthy post. Why were not the Rine brigade and the Forty-second Highlanders sent across the Pran at once to occupy the Adansi Hills, accompanied by Oolonel Wood's and Major Russeil's regiments of Fantees, Bonnymen, Kossus and Sierra Leon natives as carriers of supplies for them; after which the natives might return and employ their whole strength to moving as much entables to the Adansi Hills as they could carry, while the native carriers, reorganized under efficient non-commissioned officers, might continue the transport work between Pransu and Cape Coust Castie. In the meanwhile a small force only under the Royal Engineers might improve the path into a proper road between the Adansi Hills and the Pran River.

There are enough black men at Pransu Campengaged in constructing huts and other improvements to form a very respectable force of carriers. Major Hume informed me he had about 1,500 men under him for engineering work, which, in such a crisis as the present, is a number exceeding the neessity of such work by exactly 1,000.

The Colored Theore Potoget Bravery.

But why Major Russeil's black warriors should have the honor of occupying advance posts while the white regiments are detained at the lower stations to sieken and die of diagrast and inactivity is to me incomprehensible. It must be certainly that I know nothing whatever of military expeditions, that I have never seen military expeditions, that I have never se

Major Russell's regiment is expected to arrive at Acroground to-night. No intraer news from the

## MUNICIPAL RETRENCHMENT.

The second meeting of the Joint Committee of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen was held vesterday at noon in the Chamber of the Council, Alderman McCafferty presiding.

The Superintendent of Public Buildings, Mr. Waiter W. Adams, appeared before the committee to answer questions regarding the administration of his office. Alderman Ottendorfer conducted the examination, in the course of which Mr. Adams made substantially the annexed statement:-He said that the appropriation for his department for the present year is \$115,700, all of which is consumed in salaries except some \$5,000 for consumed in salaries except some \$5,000 for contingent expenses. This includes the annexed district, which gives a great deal more work to the department. He has the city divided into twenty-five sub-divisions, each in charge of an inspector, and then has the city divided into four general divisions, each also in charge of an inspector; attached to his department is a Bureau of Repairs and Unsafe Buildings, in charge of a head and five assistants. Their duty is to look after repairs and examine unsafe buildings. The salaries of the inspectors range from \$1,200 to \$1,800, according to experience and length of service under the department. There are only four who get \$2,500, and his own satary is fixed by law at \$4,000. Mr. Adams stated that the duty devolving on his department was very heavy, and could not be done by less force than there was at present. In 1872 the appropriation was only \$75,000; but after the Eleventh street disaster, by which several men were killed and buried in the ruins of a failen building, the force was increased. It was then totally inadequate. Detailing the business of the department, he told of several instances in which fire had been saved and nothing heard of them by the public.

Mr. Adams continued—Theatres, churches, schoolnouses and other large places of public resort demand constant watching, and every building is reported upon weekly as to condition and salety, He left it to the committee to ascertain whether he could manage his office with less help, and if in their good judgment they so decided, and would point out where retrenchment could be adopted, he was ready and willing to adopt their suggestions.

Mr. Adams informed the committee that last tingent expenses. This includes the annexed

suggestions.
Mr. Adams informed the committee that last year new buildings, valued at \$22,000,000, had been

erected.

The committee decided to visit the Department of Public Buildings next Friday to examine the books and records, after which they adjourned.

#### THE CAPMAKERS. The Central Union of the working capmakers

held a meeting in Covenant Hall yesterday. The President, Mr. Ober, was in the chair, and the Secretary, Mr. Wemer, occupied his place at the desk. The object of the meeting was principally that of making final arrangements and distribution of the men on strike, so that they could to work to-morrow. The firm of W. Willis has at the last moment backed from the rules and regulations of the Central Union, in consequence of which the tradesmen who were told off to work in the factory of that house will not be allowed to commence until a thorough and complete understanding shall have been established between the capmakers and the concern of Mr. Willis. Some insignificant questions have criginated in the demands put forth by the strikets, who require that all persons not belonging to the Central Union, and who have continued at work during the strike, should be obliged either to leave the shops where they are working, or to join the society and pay a fine for not having done so before. In order to adjust these matters and despatch whatever other business may come up. the small number of hands that may still be unemployed will hold a meeting every afternoon for the next few days in No. 56 Orchard street. The operatives belonging to the house of Mr. W. R. Willis hold a meeting at ten o'clock this forenoon at No. 134 East Seventh street. from the rules and regulations of the Cen-

o'clock this forenoon at No. 134 East Seventh at fen
THE CAPCUTTERS.

This branch of the Central Union had their regular weekly meeting last night in No. 240 Broome
street. The President, Mr. Winkler, was in the
chair. Mr. Hillyar acted as secretary. A number
of speeches were made, both in German and in
English, all expressive of a determination on the
part of this branch to abide by the decisions and
act up to the rules and regulations of the Centra i

#### WASHINGTOWS RIRTHDAY.

l'estimonies About Washington-Earl Russell' and Washington Irving's Opinions-How We Came to Get the Stars and Stripes-The Celebration of the Day and How It Will Be Done.

The few holidays which Americans take to themselves are well worth noticing, for it is a difficult thing to get the hardworking Yankee to stop a day unless something very extraordinary ever, always is called forth when the honors are to be done to the memory of "the father of his country," and to-day, the birthday of Washington (to morrow, of course, will be for the secular observance), must be the source of much anniversary recollections in hundreds of thousands of house holds all over the land. No name in history is purer or brighter than that of George Washington, and, perhaps, the best testimony to his memory is the revival of the encomiums which great men, after his own time, freely accorded to the part be took in the doings of the period in which he lived. Earl Russeil in his "Life and Times of Charles James Fox," thus speaks of Washington:—"George Washington, without the genius of Julius Cæsar or Napoleon Bonaparte, has a far purer fame, as his ambition was of a higher and nolier nature. Instead of seeking to raise his own name or seize supreme power he devoted his whole talents, military and civil, to the establishment of the independence and the perpetuity of the liberties of his own country. In modern history no man has done such great things without the selfishness or the stain of a grovelling ambition. Casar, Crom well and Napoleon attained a higher elevation but the love of dominion was the spur that drove them on. John Hampden, William Russell, Alger non Sydney may have had motives as pure and an ambition as sustained; but they iell. To George Washington alone in modern times has it been given to accomplish a wonderful revolution, and yet to remain to all luture times the theme of a people's gratitude and an example of virtuous and beneficent power."

A good deal of controversy has been had in rogard to the origin of the Stars and Stripes as the national fing, and the subject has been written about again and again. In this connection the statement is of interest that in Brighton church, over the grave of one of the Washingtons, the shield of the family is found on the sepulchral stone, and the alternate gules and white of the American flag are supposed to be exactly similar to these, with the stars, which have the parallel becultarity of being five-pointed, instead of six, as is generally the case.

Washington Irving discusses the parting of Washington with his officers at the close of the War of Independence in this beautiful way:—

Washington with his officers at the close of the War of Independence in this beautiful way:—

In the course of a few days Washington prepared to depart from Annapolis, where Congress was assembling, with the intention of asking leave to resign his command. A barke was in waiting about moon on the 4th of December, at Whitchall ferry, to convey him across the liudson to faulus Hook. The principal officers of the arms assembled at Franness' Tavern, in the neighbor the control the erry, to take a final leave of nim. On entering the erry, to take a final leave of nim. On entering the erry, to take a final leave of nim. On entering the erry, to take a final leave of nim. On entering the erry, to take a final leave of nim. On entering the erry, to take a final leave of nim. On entering the error, to take a final leave of nim. On entering the error, to take a final leave of nim. On entering the error, to take a final leave of nim. On entering the error, to take a final leave of nim. On entering the error, the error has a state of the erro

As a rule, Monday will be observed as a holiday, the Birthday failing on Sunday. The Post Office will be closed at ten o'clock. The Stock Exchange and public offices will be closed all day. The State courts will also be closed, as will be seen from the following:—

The United States courts will not be closed.
Christmas, New Year's and other days which may
be designated by the President, such as Thanksgiving, are the only national nolidays.
The following has been issued to the Veterans:—

HEADQUARTERS VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, '13 AND '14

NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1874. 
COMRADES—Pursuant to an invitation from the Governor's Guard, Sixth regiment, N. Q. S. N. Y. YOU are requested to assemble at their armory, No. 184 East Figurested to assemble at their armory, No. 184 East Figurested.

the street, between Irving place and Third sevenus on Monday, February 23, 1874, to celebrate the annive sary of the Hirthday of Washington.

Roll call at twelve o'clock noon.

By order of General H. Raymond.

J. GOULD WARNER, Acting Adjutant.

J. GOULD WARNER, Acting Adjutant.

The flag will be hoisted on the old fort at the upper end of Central Park, which was built for the defence of this city, at nine A. M. on Sunday and at sunrise on Monday.

Mr. James E. Aylife will perform the following the control of the con Mr. James of Aynas will perform the following programme on Trinity church chimes, in honor of Washington's Birthday, on Monday, February 23, 1874, commencing at noon:—

Ringing the changes on eight bells. "Hail Columbia."
Scotch melodies from "Guy Mannering."
Scotch melodies from "Guy Mannering."
Merrily rings the Trinity bells.
Lata Rose of Summer."
"Red, White and Blue."
"Red, White and Blue."
"See, the Conquering Hero Comes."
"The Singing Birds."
"The Solicier's Return."
"Let the Merry Church Bells Ring."
"Columbia the Gem of the Ocean."
"Ring Out the Bells."
"The Lata of Promise."
"Yankee Doodle."

14. "The Land of Promise."

15. "Yankee Doodle."

A musical and literary entertainment will be given on Monday evening at the rooms of the John T. Dowley Association, 204 East Broadway. The D company, Seventy-ninth Highlanders, will have their seventh annual invitation bail at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms. A musical and literary entertainment will be given by the branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue. An annual meeting of the German Society, at Liederkranz Hail, will be made a feature of.

Other entertainments too numerous to name will be given in various places. The following programme may be selected as showing the spirit of the occasion:

BOULEVARD CLUS.

At a special meeting of the Club, in union with the Boulevard Quarter Club, the following programme for celebrating Washington's Birthday, on the 23d inst., was adopted:

The American flag will be raised and a national salute will be fired at sunrise, noon and sunset.

The members of the Club will meet at the Club House

will be fired at sunrise, noon and a national salute
will be fired at sunrise, noon and sunset.
The members of the Club will meet at the Club House
in the atternoon for social enjoyment.
Professor Johnson, with the Union Home Cornet Band,
all young Americans, orphans of particults soldiers and
sailors, will favor us with music from four to ten o'clock
P. M.

P. M.
Patriotic songs by the Boulevard Quartet Club.
Washington's Farewell Address will be read by Professor Wilsiam B. Pope.
Hob. Hosea B. Perkins will deliver an oration on "The

Day We Celebrate."
"Hail Columbia" by all present.
Hon. Jerome Buck will deliver an address on "Patriot

ism. Recitation by Henry Clay Demorest. Speeches by Hon. J. K. Fellows, Charles H. Kitchell and other emment speakers who will be present. The entertainment will close with thirteen guns, bonfires and illuminations.

The entertainment will close with thirteen guns, bonfires and illuminations.

COOPER INSTITUTE CELEBRATION.

The large hall of the Cooper Union institute was
never filled by a larger crowd than assembled in it
last night to assist at the annual celebration of
Washington's Birtiday by the pupils of the Cooper
Union. The platform was also crowded so that
hundreds could not obtain admission at all.

At eight o'clock Mr. Fitzgerald Tisdail, Jr., took
the chair and said a few words of the enterprise.
The exercises which followed consisted simply of
music and recitations by various students of the
class. Professor Frobisher made an address,
and then Mr. Charles Brand gave an oration
on "Intolerance." Mr. J. C. Hannan
M. D., spoke on liberty, David Legare on human
nature, Mr. James T. Maguire on patriotism,
Mr. Harman P. Wroeger on the past, and the exercises ended by a very stagey recitation on the
American flag, by Miss Chais. Everything was
applianded, good and bad, however, and the best of
humor prevailed. The only incident of the evening was when the name of President Grant was
mentioned, then the storms of applicase and hisses
which shook the hall interrupted the speaker
for a great length of time. Otherwise all passed
off in a quiet manner.

Celebration at Fort Washington. A banquet was given last night at schedler's flotel, High Bridge, by the residents of the upper end of the island in honor of the anniversary of Washington's birthday. Covers were laid for about eighty, and the entertainment was in every respect worthy the occasion. Mr. Louis B. Rader presided. In responding to the teast of the syen-

ing Mr. Hoses B, Perkins thrilled the assemblage with one of his characteristic crations. The Rev. Dr. Brann, in a brief though comprehensive address, replied to the sentiment "Civil and religious liberty." The other speakers included the Rev. Dr. Stoddard, Messra. McMnllen, Professors Miller, Granville, Haws, Professor Macy, Dr. Rodenstein, Messrs. M. H. Wheelock, Harrison, Devoe, James Byrne, D. L. Baker, B. L. Ackerman, R. Coombs, Shepherd Knapp, Jr. T. Merks and others. The attendance included nearly all the prominent residents of the neighborhood, and altogether the affair was enjoyable, interesting and exceedingly patriotic.

Honoring the Memory of Washington in Virginia.

The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was selebrated here this afternoon by a parade of the First Virginia regiment. The turnout was very fine, and thousands of persons thronged the streets and thousands of persons througed the streets and public squares. The regiment passed in review before Governor Kemper and the State officers. It afterwards fired a national satute with cannon and small arms. It was the first parade for ten years that was entered into with any zest by the people. Five companies of colored State mititle celebrate Monday as Washington's anniversary.

#### BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

A Grand Rush of Political Petitioners to the White House-Butler or Washburns

BOSTON, Feb. 21, 1874. The Collectorship question becomes momentarily interesting. The positive knowledge that the President insists upon the nomination of Mr. Sim mons going before the Senate, together with the undisputed announcement that he will not have Judge Russell for Collector now, anyhow, has made the most confounded conjusion all around. in the midst of this the possibility of General But ler being transformed from a Massachusetts Congressman into a Massachusetts Governor creates a political panic which it is not easy to describe The anti-Butlerites have made their final assault this afternoon in the shape of despatching a committee of a dozen or more on to Washingto to argue with General Grant and General Butler have fortified repeatedly. The committee is made up of ex-Governor Citiford, Alphonse Hardy, John M. Forbes, Ezra Farnsworth, George Francis Bigelow, William V. Hutchins, M. P. Kenard, John Hogg, Edward Page, George F. Denney, E. R. Mudge, S. A. Tabbot and H. Hastings. The two last named are faithful Butierites, but are opposed to the new nominee for Collector, and all the others are arrayed against both Simmons and Butier. Mudge and Taibot, it is understood, will advecate the reappointment of Judge Russell; but such an event is impossible if one-half the Boston and Washington rumors be correct. Independent of rumors, however, the President has declared most emphatically and positively against Mr. Russell. The antismmons party, in view of this, will endeavor to put forward a fresh candidate; but masmuch as the President has stated that the whole Massachusetts delegation must be united upon a new man, his conditions will not be complied with, for the negative of Ben Butter alone will upset all such arrangements.

To offset the Russell committee of a dozen one of forty of the Simmons party, including many of the leading merchants in Boston, will make a russ for the White House and the Capitol to-morrow evening, and the two opposing forces will meet in up of ex-Governor Cifford, Alphonse Hardy, John

ling, and the two opposing forces will meet in quiet pontical combat early on Tuesday morning. Among the multitude of petitions which have gone forward for Simmons to-night was one signed by about forty bank presidents and directors of Bosabout forcy bank presidents and directors of Boston, of as many shipping men, of sixty soldiers from Chelsea, of 250 soldiers from Boston and of 209 Boston sulp owners. In addition to these appeals for Simmons some 300 names were forwarded from an enthusiastic public meeting held in Lowell this evening, and this, in brief, is the way the campaign seems to be going on.

#### THE ORANGE CHURCH TROUBLE.

peal to the Diocese for Relief. the Herald, about ten days ago, it was stated that a Protestant layman, of Newark, had suggested that some action should be taken by the various Catholic Church congregations in the diocese looking to some united effort to lift poor St. John's church, at Orange, out of its financial Slough of Despond. The first and most important step in the en ion has been taken, and very properly, by the pastoral chief of that diocese,

properly, by the pastoral chief of that diocese, Right Rev. Bishop Corrigan, who has addressed to each of the clergy in the diocese a most touching and eloquent appeal, which will be read in all the Catholic churches of New Jersey to-day.

THE BISHOP'S APPEAL

opens with a brief outline of the misfortune of St. John's. The sale by the Sheriff is called for next Tuesday, but under the law it can be postponed thirty days. "This," says the Bishop, "will give ample time to make a strong and glowing appeal to every Catholic in the diocese to enlist in this cause his sympathles, already more or less excited, and to enable him to crown his good dispositions by good deads." He urges each pastor to explain the cause of this appeal; "that it is to save St. John's congregation, already so sorely tried, not only from disheartening financial embarrassment, but, what is more serious, from utter despondency, from the apathy of disgust and from spiritual ruin; that it is to save from profanation the sacred ashes of the dead; that it is to save from irreverence, perhaps from desecration, the sanctuary of the Living God." For no ordinary from spiritual ruin; that it is to save from profanation the sacred ashes of the dead; that it is to save
from irreverence, perhaps from desecration, the
sanctuary of the Living God." For no ordinary
purpose, he says, would he ask a diocesan collection "in this season of distress and general impoverishment," but the present case is one of extreme urgency. "Surely," exclaims the prelate,
"in all New Jersey there is not a single Catholic
without the wish, as there are lew without the
means, even in their poverty, to give something to
save church and graveyard and sacred vestments
and chalices from the hammer of the Sheriff, iron
the cry of the auctioneer! If the contributions be generous and general St. John's
will yet be saved." Continuing, he implores each pastor, to tell his people that
the appeal is made on behalf of their suffering
brethren in Orange, and to tell them "of the streaming eyes and aching hearts of that people, as,
hearing mass in St. John's, last Sunday, they
thought it would be the last time they could gather
unrestrained around that altar. Tell what agony
of soul was theirs when they thought of their children growing up without religious training; of the
bones of their relitives and friends coldly tossed
to the winds of heaven; of themselves and their
little ones wandering as sheep without a shepherd,
as jugitives without sheiter, driven forth from the
tabernacle of the Lord of Hosts." It is stated that
the Hishop has taken this step in opposition to
the wish of a few of his clergy, who thought that by
letting the sanctuary go under the hammer it
could be bought back for a mere bagatelle of the
amount of debt now on it. It is safe to say,
however, that the Bishop's action will meet with
universal approval and greenoack support, not
only by those professing the Catholic latta, but by
other Christians.

# A REVOLTING CASE IN BROOKLYV.

A Boy Fourteen Years of Age Dies from the Effect of Whiskey Drinking. One of the most shocking cases of intemperance and death ever revealed has been brought under the observation of Coroner Whitehill, and will furnish a forcible text for the crusade against King Alcohol which is now being waged throughout the country. The official named was summoned the other day to hold an inquest over the body of John Keicher, aged fourteen years, the son of a widow, of Irish nativity, who died suddenly in the shanty No. 171 Butier street ("Darby's Patch"). Tenth ward. The coroner, on entering the abode, which was one of squalor and misery, was struck with the strong, nauseating odor of vile whiskey that permeated the atmosphere. He found the body of the body on a broken-down bedstead in the rear of the shanty. The place was devoid of furniture, save a broken table and chair, the floor being bare. The unfortunate mother of deceased sat in a state of stupor beside the body, and when questioned by Coroner Whitehill muttered something about his being beaten by a boy at one time, and having complained of his injuries ever since. The wagon was sent from the Morgue to convey the body to that place for the purpose of having a post-mortem examination made in order to satisfy the Coroner as to the real cause of death. The mother admitted that "Johnny took a drop sometimes, and I took a little myself and gave him some." People living in the vicinity said they had seen the body drink and at times suffering from delirum tremens. It was only after assistance had been obtained from Captain Ferry's police officers that the woman would permit of the removal of the body.

A post-mortem was heid by Drs. A. W. Snepard and Raymond. They found the most striking evidence of ceath having been caused by the continual and excessive drinking of the vilest rum. The organs of the body were absolutely exten away by the horrible compound. The liver had the appearance of a case in which liquor had been drunk without intermission for nity years. The kidneys were enlarged and fatted by the liquor, and the mucous membranes of the stomach were covered with red biotenes produced by alcohol. The mother stated that the boy could do nothing but drink. Death, in the opinion of the doctors, was caused from drinking bad spir Alcohol which is now being waged throughout the country. The official named was summoned the

## THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21, 1874. It is officially announced that the Dominion Parhament will be summoned to meet for the desputch of business on the 26th of March next.

NAVAL WAR TACTICS.

Arrival of Additional Vessels at Florida Bay.

A British Representative Watching the Evolutions.

Commodore Parker's Fleet Constantly on the "Move."

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent at Key

The United States steamers Ossipce and Ajax, which are intended to swell the number of vessels now in the Gulf of Florida under the command of Commodore Parker, arrived here safely to-day. The fleet evolutions continue, the guanery practice being excellent beyond expectation. The Wyoming requiring repairs to her machinery, a number of boiler calkers and machinists have been sent for, and in the meantime her place in the division will be supplied by the Despatch, which has recently returned from Havana.

The United States steamer Gettysburg also arrived here to-day, under command of Lieutenant McRitchie. The Lieutenant was accompanied by Captain J. Gore Jones, of the British Navy, who has been appointed to watch the evolutions of the fleet, and, it is supposed, report thereon to author-

The Gettysburg will leave here to-morrow morning for Pensacola, after which she proceeds to Aspinwall and will be placed under the orders of the Commissioners of the Darien Exploring Expe-

Progress of the "Function"-Manauvring Men-of-War Like Things of Life-The Play of War During the Sixth and Seventh Days.

ON BOARD THE U. S. FLAGSHIP WABASH, GULF OF FLORIDA, Feb. 13, 1874. The violent gale which during Monday and Tuesday totally interrupted the exercises of the fleet, vanished on Wednesday morning, and the weather became everything that could be desired. On board the flagship the coming of good weather was hailed with joy. Commodore Parker and Flag Lieutenant Soley were early on deck. The mo tony of the scene as described in my last was un-A dreary waste of be seen on every side, unrelieved by any traces of land. No chance for enthusiasm over the majesty of the ocean. we have looked upon one green sea we have seen all green seas. The exercises were begun at the usual time, and nothing occurred to interfere-The various vessels are now manœuvred in a manner showing a marked improvement since the first days. The history of the 11th and 12th of February, so far as it relates to the great naval function in the Gulf of Florida, is given below.

The sixth day opened clear and pleasant; fresh breeze from the northward and eastward; moderate sea. The Despatch was sent to take position to serve as a mark for the ficet. All vessels under way at nine, and formed column of vessels in the natural order, heading north. The Ticonderoga, having been assigned to the Considerable time was devoted to movements in column of vessels, for practice in keeping distances and changing direction in

THE FIRST EVOLUTION eight points to port and continued onward, heading east, the Congress flying the guide flag.

At twenty minutes past eleven, the signal was made, "From right of divisions form columns of vessels: feet right oblique, right vessels forward. The vessels on the right of divisions kept their course. The others obliqued four points and came lato column in wake of their leaders. Time of evolution, fitteen minutes. The next evolution was, "Forward into line, left oblique." The leading vessel of each division, namely, the Congress, Colorado and Lancaster, continued onward under steerage way. The other vessels kept two points to port at full speed, and when they had gained their proper bearing, regulated their speed by the guide vessel and steered the same course. Fitteen minutes were occupied in this evolution.

occupied in this evolution.

At hair-past twelve the signal was made, "Freet by the right fank," and was executed same as before, bringing the feet into column of vessels, heading south in close order.

The signal, "Heads of divisions right," was made at one o'clock. The leading vessel of each division kept eight points to starboard at once; the others stood on, and changed their course successively as they arrived in the wake of their leaders.

leaders.

The remainder of the day was occupied in exe-

cossively as they arrived in the wake of their leaders.

The remainder of the day was occupied in executing flank movements in division columns. At 4:45 signal was made, "Prepare to anchor," and at five, "Anchor in present formation." The Pinta arrived at 5:39 from Key West, and all adjourned to their dinners.

THE SEVENTH DAY
began with every prospect of pleasant weather, with smooth sea. The Wyoming being in need of immediate repairs to her boiler was ordered to remain at anchor and push forward her repairs as 1 ast as possible. The Pinta was immediately despatched to Key West for government boiler-makers and machinists. The Despatch took the Wyoming's place in the Second division. A buoy had been laid down early in the morning by the lighthouse tender Geranium, to serve as a mark for the fleet in anchoring. The position of the buoy is fifteen miles north from the lighthouse at the northwest channel to Key West harbor. At ten the fleet weighed anchor and formed column of vessels in natural order. At eleven the signal "Fleet by the left flank" was made. This manceuvre has already been been described. At half-past eleven the general signal was made. "From the right of divisions forward." The vessels on the right of divisions forward." The vessels on the right of divisions kept their course; the others, turning eight points to starboard, came into column successively in the wake of their leaders. This exercise was executed in friceen minutes.

The next signal was, "Divisions forward into line, left oblique." This movement was described in yesterday's proceedings. Time occupied diteen minutes. The fleet was moved twice by the right fank, which brought the vessels into line, in reverse order, heading east. At a quarter past our ten signal was made, "From the left of fleet fire feet kept its course at full speed. The other divisions form at an angle of forty-five degrees from the course it proceeded at full speed. The division maneuvred in the same manner. Twenty-five minutes were thus occupied.

The next evolution

ceeded at fail speed. The third division maneuvred in the same manner. Twenty-five minutes were thus occupied.

The next evolution was "From the left of divisions, form ecnelon of divisions," The left vessel of each division kept on its course, the others slowing to steerage way until they brought the vessel on the left on the line of bearing, when they resumed the former rate of speed. Time of evolution twenty minutes.

The feet was moved once by the left and once by the right fank to bring the vessels nearer to the anchorage.

The next signal was, "From the right and left of feet form on the Shenandoah, form double echelon inverted." All the vessels of the left wing slowed to steerage way. The vessels of the right wing maintained their speed, each vessel slowing their speed in succession as they arrived on the proper bearing from the guide vessel. When the vessel on the extreme right reached the line of bearing the whole fleet resumed the former rate of speed. This evolution threw the fleet into the shape of the letter V, the flanks advanced. In this formation the fleet anchored near the buoy at five.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Monongabels was at Rio Janeiro January 26, and the Worcester at St. Thomas on the 14th inst.

Movements of the Asiatic Squadron. Washington, reb. 21, 1874.

A despatch to the Secretary of the Navy from

the Asiatic fleet, dated Hong Kong, January 20, says that the Hartford satled from Shanghae De-cember 4 and arrived at Hong Kong December 8. On the 12th of December Rear Admiral Jenkins hauled down his flag, and transferred the com mand to Rear Admiral Parrott. Three English cruisers were in port at the date of this report. Rear Admiral Brummer, commanding the Bussian

forces at the station, is at Hong Kong with his flagship, Ascold. Rear Admiral Garnault, commanding the French naval lorces, is expected daily at Hong Kong. The United States steamer Lackswannagis still at Nagasaki.

The Iroquois arrived at Hong Kong December 13.

The Ashuelot arrived at Yokohama, November 23, in company with the Saco. The Idano was at Yokohama.

Yokohama.
The Monocacy arrived at Yokohama November 27, and sailed from there December 2, and sailed from there December 2, and sailed from there December 20, and received every attention and courtesy during her cruise in the Philippine Islands.
The Palos arrived at Yokohama November 20, The health of the officers and crews of the Asiatis squadron was good.
Chief Engineer Robert L. Harris has been ordered to duty in charge of the stores in the Department of Steam Engineering at the Washington Navy Yard.

Lieutenant J. W. Miller has been detached from duty connected with the Nicaraguan Survey and ordered to duty connected with the Interoceanic Commission.

The Monitor Canonicus Placed in Commission and Ordered to Key West.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 21, 1874. The monitor Canonicus went into commission this morning, and will sail for Key West next week in tow of the Powhatan. The Canonicus was repaired at Wilmington, and is now in excellent

The following is a list of her officers:-

Commander—E. A. Kimberly, commanding.
Lieutenant Commander—G. F. F. Wilder.
Lieutenant—J. J. Yates,
Masters—W. F. Low, H. P. Stockton and P.
Comby.
Engineers—First Assistant, J. P. Kelley; Second
Assistant, W. E. Sibley; Cadet Engineer, L. W.
Wooster. Past Assistant Paymaster-L. P. Paulding. Acting Assistant Surgeon-Joseph Taylor.

# THE STREET CLEANING INVESTI-

Police Commissioner Charlick Tells What Little He Knows About Street Sweeping, Dumping on His Own Lots, &c .- No Developments of Any Moment as Yet. The Committee on Cities of the Assembly yester-

day and yeste rday evening continued their investigation into the street cleaning business of this city. There was at the sittings a full attendance of the members of the committee, as well as of attachés of the Street Cleaning Department and Police Department. Superintendent Thorne was put on the stand to continue his evidence, but very little that was new was elicited from him. In relation to the possibility of having clean streets he said they could not be kept clean, because the appropriation was not sufficient to employ a larger force of men; he offered to deposit the garbage on the property of the New Jersey Railroad Company before he began to deposit with Mr. Charlick, and bring it to them in scows; he went to Mr. Wynans, the agent of the company, and offered to give more than they were getting and take it to their property, but they refused; it was then distributed to different places before giving it to Mr. Charlick; Mr. Charlick's place was more convenient for depositing than any other place; during the month of December the cartage was more than during the summer; in cleaning the streets they removed all the garbage that was thrown there, even stones, old boots, and old cans being removed by them; never knew of his people separating garbage and selling the old cans, &c.; had heard of it being done after working hours by the men, but did not think that it was his duty to stop them; if his people should do this it could not be made a means of meeting the expenses of the street cleaning; during the winter the men were paid at headquarters, but in the summer they were paid at the different station houses throughout the at the different station houses throughout too city; the payrolls were made up by the foremen, who had each man's work certified to; it often happened that men never came for their money; it was then left in the safe for their application; he had other had communications from the Board of Health about different streets; these were handed to the foremen of the streets complained of for their supervision; he stopped dumping in Ninety-sixth street on application of the Board of Supervisors, during the summer months, but continued during the autumn and winter; witness had received notice of the bad condition of Ninth street, and had seen men there; only three-quarters of a cartional had been collected in a space of 900 feet, and which cost the Street Cleaning Bureau about seven or eight dollars.

sent men there; only three-quarters of a cartional had been collected in a space of 900 feet, and which cost the Street Cleaning Bureau about seven or eight dollars.

Police Commissioner Charlick was placed on the stand, after Mr. Thorne had been questioned, to the satisfaction of the counsel of the counsel to the counsitien, if not to that of the committee itself; but up to the time of the adjournment the cross-examination had not been exacting enough to draw out from him any statements that were of a startling character. At times, however, when he was questioned very closely as to certain matters which were of a private nature, so far as he was concerned be declined to answer at all. He explained how he was made a Commissioner of the Police Board, which he said was 'ashout last May.' He said he was also Treasurer of the Board, its which es aid was 'ashout last May.' He said he was also Treasurer of the Board, the could not say how much was delivered under that contract; the returns were made by Captain Thorne; he knew that Jones and McQuade pand money under this contract; last June or July, Mr. Wynans, agent of the New Jersey Company, wrote that he was going to discontinue taking so much garbage, but on being written to by the Commissioners, he agreed to continue taking the same quantity as usual; witness owned a number of lots at Hunter's Point, but did not own any where dumping was done; the property referred to by Mr. Thorne belonged to the Long Island Raifroad Company, a strip along the creek 1,200 feet in area; this contract was made about two years ago; witness was President of the raifroad; how the dumping first began then was that a man came to witness as the President of the road and requested leave to dump garbage there; witness relused to answer if any money was paid to the person who filled in these lots; an agreement had been made with this party to the road and requested leave to dump the stuff on the company's land, as otherwise ne would be compelied to take it out to sea; dud not know how much

adjourned to meet to-morrow (Monday), when it is said the counsel will be able to make a sensation by the reveiations which will follow his cross-examination of certain parties. At least the friends of the gentlemen who are pressing the investigation say he will.

#### VENEZUELA.

LA GUAYRA, Jan. 29, 1874. The country under the wise and able as tration of President Guzman Blanco, is enjoying tration of President Guzman Blanco, is enjoying perfect quiet, and for the first time in many years revolutions have received a deathblow.

The Republic is in a most prosperous condition and peace has at last been established on an almost certain looting.

CROPS AND MARKET.

The coffee crop is beginning to come in and commands high prices. Business is quite brisk owing to the continued assurances of peace.

## ST. DOMINGO.

Gonzales Elected President-Trade Ima proving. Sr. Thomas, Feb. 16, 1874.

From the city of St. Domingo we have dates to the 6th inst., and from the north side to the 8th

The elections were finished on the 5th of Feb. ruary. Gonzales has been elected President by &

large majority. It is reported he will take his seat From all points perfect quiet is reported.

Trade has received a fresh impulse, and order the charter of vessels to load produce of fresh sent to St. Thomas.